

=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:56:55 ON 06 MAR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 4 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1006657-22-2
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 4 MAR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1006657-22-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document. For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> d que stat 15
L3 STR



VAR G1=H/11
NODE ATTRIBUTES:
CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 4
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
GGCAT IS SAT AT 4
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L5 62762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3

100.0% PROCESSED 394644 ITERATIONS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.04

62762 ANSWERS

=> d que stat 110
L10 STR



Ak #21



Cy #22

Ak #23

Cy #24

Cy #25

Ak #26

Cy #27

Ak #28

Cy #29

Ak #30

VAR G1=H/CH3

VAR G2=21/22/23-9 24-11/23-11 24-9/25-9 27-11/28-9 30-11

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ELEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

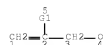
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> d que stat 115

L15 STR



G2 10



Ak #21



Cy #22

Ak #23

Cy #24

Ak #25

Cy #26

Ak #27

Cy #28

Ak #29

Cy #30

VAR G1=H/CH3

VAR G2=21/22/23/25/28

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ELEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 30

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> d que stat 123

L23 STR



VAR G1=H/CH3

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

=> d que stat 128

L3 STR



VAR G1=H/11

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

CONNECT IS E2 RC AT 4

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

GGCAT IS SAT AT 4

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

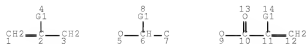
NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L5 62762 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L3

L12 SCR 2026 OR 1313

L24 STR



VAR G1=H/CH3

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 14

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L28 200 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L5 SSS FUL L24 NOT L12

100.0% PROCESSED 945 ITERATIONS

200 ANSWERS

SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

=> fil heap
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:57:16 ON 06 MAR 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 6 Mar 2008 VOL 148 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Mar 2008 (20080305/ED)

Now CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:49:59 ON 06 MAR 2008)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:50:09 ON 06 MAR 2008
E US20070135560/PN
L1 1 S E3
SEL RN

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:51:36 ON 06 MAR 2008
L2 5 S E1-5

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:08:44 ON 06 MAR 2008
L3 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:21:15 ON 06 MAR 2008

L4 50 S L3
L5 62762 S L3 FUL
SAV L5 TEMP RED210/A
L6 1 S L2 AND L5

FILE 'LREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:37:56 ON 06 MAR 2008
L7 STR
L8 STR

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:05:40 ON 06 MAR 2008

L9 50 S L7 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L10 STR L7
L11 46 S L10 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L12 SCR 2026 OR 1313
L13 3 S L10 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L14 55 S L10 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
SAV L14 RED210S1/A

3/11/2008

10/588,210

5

Deleted: 3/6/2008

L15 STR L8
L16 2 S L15 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L17 44 S L15 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
SAV L17 RED210S2/A
L18 1 S 41637-38-1/RN
L19 0 S (L14 OR L17) AND C2H4O
L20 11097 S L5 AND C2H4O
L21 1 S L2 AND L20

FILE 'IREGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:27:31 ON 06 MAR 2008

L22 STR
L23 STR
L24 STR L22

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 11:42:04 ON 06 MAR 2008

L25 5 S L23 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L26 158 S L23 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
SAV RED210S3/A L26
L27 12 S L24 NOT L12 SSS SAM SUB=L5
L28 200 S L24 NOT L12 SSS FUL SUB=L5
SAV L28 RED210S4/A
L29 2 S (L26 OR L28) AND L20
L30 39 S (L14 OR L17) AND ETHOXY
L31 57 S (L26 OR L28) AND ETHOXY
L32 57 S L29 OR L31

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 11:52:00 ON 06 MAR 2008

L33 14 S L30
L34 25 S L32
L35 26 S L33 OR L34

FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 11:52:36 ON 06 MAR 2008

L36 0 S L30
L37 0 S L32

=> d 135 ibib abs hitstr hitind 1-26

L35 ANSWER 1 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:935013 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:285289

TITLE: Eugenol-derived monomers and acrylic polymers
and compositions for biomedical usesINVENTOR(S): Rojo Del Olmo, Luis; Vazquez Lasa, Maria Blanca;
San Roman Del Barrio, Julio; Deb, SanjuktaPATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas,
Spain

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Spanish

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2007093662	A1	20070823	WO 2007-ES70031	200702

14

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW

RR: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPL. INFO.:

ES 2006-347

A

200602

15

AB The eugenol-derivative monomers have vinyl and methacrylate groups and alkyl substituents, e.g., eugenyl methacrylate, ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate and are prepared by reaction of eugenol or alkyl derivative with methacryloyl chloride. The eugenyl methacrylate or derivative polymers comprise the eugenyl methacrylate monomer or derivative and Me methacrylate or Et methacrylate and are prepared by radical polymerization using AIBN initiator, at 50-60°. Self-curable formulations comprise eugenyl methacrylate or derivative, Me methacrylate or Et methacrylate; an aromatic tertiary amine; a quinone inhibitor; acrylic polymer particles; 50-80% ZnO particles; benzoyl peroxide initiator; and x-ray contrast agents, selected from BaSO₄, ZrO₂, Ta oxide, Sr oxide, and organic compds. The self-curable composition is used by direct application and in-situ cure for temporary or permanent dental and bone reconstruction, i.e., vertebral bone setting, setting of osteoporotic fractures in minimally-invasive surgery.

IT 912479-75-5p, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)

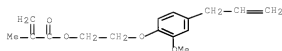
RN 912479-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3

CMF C16 H20 O4



IT 912479-77-7p, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)

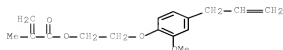
RN 912479-77-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with
2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3

CMF C16 H20 O4



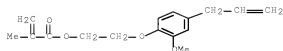
CM 2

CRN 97-63-2

CMF C6 H10 O2



IT 912479-73-3P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (monomer; eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
 RN 912479-73-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35
 IT 912479-74-4P, Eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer 912479-75-5P
 , Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate homopolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
 (eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
 IT 912479-76-6P, Ethyl methacrylate-eugenyl methacrylate copolymer
 912479-77-7P, Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate-ethyl methacrylate copolymer
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)
IT 375956-97-6P, Eugenyl methacrylate 91479-73-3P,
Ethoxy-eugenyl methacrylate
RI: IME (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(monomer; eugenyl methacrylate monomers and copolymers and self-curable compns. for dental and bone reconstruction)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 2 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1079275 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:62955

TITLE: Solution- and Solid-Phase, Modular Approaches for Obtaining Different Natural Product-Like Polycyclic Architectures from an Aminoindoline Scaffold for Combinatorial Chemistry
AUTHOR(S): Reddy, P. Thirupathi; Quevillon, S.; Gan, Zhonghong; Forbes, Nauzer; Leek, Donald M.; Arya, Prabhat

CORPORATE SOURCE: Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, KIA 0R6, Can.

SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2006), 8(6), 856-871

CODEN: JCCHEP; ISSN: 1520-4766

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:62955

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB With the goal of developing a modular approach leading to different indoline alkaloid natural-product-like tricyclic derivs. having an unsatd. lactam, an aminoindoline-based bicyclic scaffold I was obtained from aminoindole II. The selective deprotection of the indoline N-Teoc or benzylic NHalloc in compound I, followed by N-acryloylation and then subjection to a ring-closing metathesis reaction, successfully led to obtaining two different architectures having an unsatd. lactam functionality, e.g. III. This modular solution-phase methodol. was then developed on solid phase. To achieve this objective, the aminoindoline bicyclic scaffold having an addnl. hydroxyl group could be immobilized onto the solid support using alkylsilyl linker-based polystyrene macrobeads. By applying a ring-closing metathesis approach, a tricyclic derivative with seven-membered-ring unsatd. lactam and a tricyclic derivative with eight-membered-ring unsatd. lactam were then obtained from in a number of steps.

IT 916658-23-6P 916658-38-3P

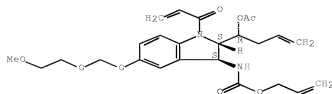
RI: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(solution and solid-phase preparation of natural product-like polycyclic compds. from aminoindole scaffold for combinatorial chemical)

RN 916658-23-6 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, N-[(2S,3S)-2-[(1R)-1-(acetyloxy)-3-buten-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-1-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-, 2-propen-1-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

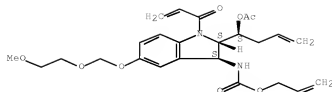
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 916658-38-3 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, N-[(2S,3S)-2-[(1S)-1-(acetyloxy)-3-buten-1-yl]-2,3-dihydro-5-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-1-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-, 2-propen-1-yl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 31-5 (Alkaloids)

IT 850559-86-3P 916658-22-5P 916658-23-6P 916658-26-9P
 916658-28-1DP, resin-bound 916658-28-1P 916658-29-2DP,
 resin-bound 916658-30-5DP, resin-bound 916658-31-6DP,
 resin-bound 916658-32-7DP, resin-bound 916658-35-0P
 916658-37-2P 916658-33-3P 916658-39-4P 916658-40-7P
 916658-41-8P 916658-42-9P 916658-43-0P 916658-44-1P
 916658-45-2P 916658-46-3DP, resin-bound 916658-47-4DP,
 resin-bound 916658-48-5DP, resin-bound 916658-49-6DP,
 resin-bound 916658-50-9DP, resin-bound 916658-51-0DP,
 resin-bound 916658-52-1DP, resin-bound

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(solution and solid-phase preparation of natural product-like polycyclic
 compds. from aminoindole scaffold for combinatorial chemical)

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 3 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:935643 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:425614

TITLE: From Natural Products to Polymeric Derivatives
 of "Eugenol": A New Approach for Preparation of

AUTHOR(S): Dental Composites and Orthopedic Bone Cements
 Rojo, Luis; Vazquez, Blanca; Parra, Juan; Lopez
 Bravo, Antonio; Deb, Sanjukta; San Roman, Julio
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Polymer Science and Technology,
 CSIC, Madrid, 28006, Spain
 SOURCE: Biomacromolecules (2006), 7(10), 2751-2761
 CODEN: BOMAF6; ISSN: 1525-7797
 PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Polymers with eugenol moieties covalently bonded to the macromol. chains were synthesized for potential application in orthopedic and dental cements. First, eugenol was functionalized with polymerizable groups. The synthetic methods employed afforded two different methacrylic deriva., where the acrylic and eugenol moieties were either directly bonded, eugenyl methacrylate (EgMA), or separated through an oxyethylene group, ethoxyeugenyl methacrylate (EEgMA). A typical Fisher esterification reaction was used for the synthesis of EgMA and EEgMA, affording the desired monomers in 80% yields. Polymerization of each of the novel monomers, at low conversion, provided soluble polymers consisting of hydrocarbon macromols. with pendant eugenol moieties. At high conversions only cross-linked polymers were obtained, attributed to participation of the allylic double bonds in the polymerization reaction. In addition, copolymers of each eugenol derivative with Et methacrylate (EMA) were prepared at low conversion, with the copolym. reaction studied by assuming the terminal model and the reactivity ratios determined according to linear and nonlinear methods. The values obtained were $r_{EgMA} = 1.48$, $r_{EMA} = 0.55$ and $r_{EEgMA} = 1.22$, $r_{EMA} = 0.42$. High mol. weight polymers and copolymers were obtained at low conversion. Anal. of thermal properties revealed a T_g of 95 °C for PEgMA and of 20 °C for PEEgMA and an increase in the thermal stability for the eugenol derivs. polymers and copolymers with respect to that of PEMA. Water sorption of the copolymers was found to decrease with the eugenol derivative content. Both monomers EgMA and EEgMA showed antibacterial activity against *Streptococcus mutans*, producing inhibition halos of 7 and 21 mm, resp. Finally, cell culture studies revealed that the copolymers did not leach any toxic eluants and showed good cellular proliferation with respect to PEMA. This study thus indicates that the eugenyl methacrylate derivs. are potentially good candidates for dental and orthopedic cements.

IT 912479-75-5P 912479-77-7P

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)

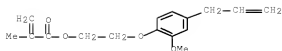
RN 912479-75-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (CA INDEX NAME)

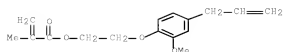
CM 1

CRN 912479-73-3

CMF C16 H20 O4



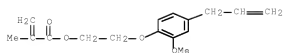
RN 912479-77-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with
 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 912479-73-3
 CMF C16 H20 O4



CM 2
 CRN 97-63-2
 CMF C6 H10 O2



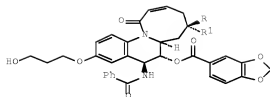
IT 912479-73-3P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN
 (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from
 polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
 RN 912479-73-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-
 yl)phenoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 25, 35
 IT 912479-74-4P 912479-75-5P 912479-76-6P
 912479-77-7P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN
 (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological
 study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from
 polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
 IT 375856-97-6P 912479-73-3P
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); SPN

(Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of dental composites and orthopedic bone cements from polymeric derivs. of the natural product eugenol)
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

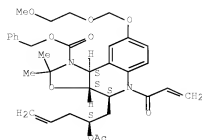
L35 ANSWER 4 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:826263 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:438789
TITLE: Part 2: Building Diverse Natural-Product-Like Architectures from a Tetrahydroaminoquinoline Scaffold. Modular Solution- and Solid-Phase Approaches for Use in High-Throughput Generation of Chemical Probes
AUTHOR(S): Sharma, Utpal; Srivastava, Stuti; Prakesch, Michael; Sharma, Maya; Leek, Donald M.; Arya, Prabhat
CORPORATE SOURCE: Steacie Institute for Molecular Sciences, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0R6, Can.
SOURCE: Journal of Combinatorial Chemistry (2006), 8(5), 735-761
CODEN: JCCHFF; ISSN: 1520-4766
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 145:438789
GI



AB The solution- and solid-phase synthesis to obtain several natural-product-like, tetrahydroquinoline-based, polycyclic derivs. were developed. In one approach, two derivs. I (R = OAc, R1 = H; R = H, R1 = OAc), having an eight-membered unsatd. lactam, were successfully obtained both in solution and on solid support.
IT 912628-55-8P 912628-59-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solution- and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based natural-product-like polycyclic derivs.)
RN 912628-55-8 HCAPLUS
CN Oxazolo[5,4-c]quinoline-1(2H)-carboxylic acid, 4-[(2S)-2-(acetyloxy)-4-pentenyl]-3a,4,5,9b-tetrahydro-8-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-2,2-

dimethyl-5-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-, phenylmethyl ester, (3aS,4S,9bS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

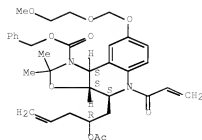
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 912628-59-2 HCAPLUS

CN Oxazolo[5,4-c]quinoline-1(2H)-carboxylic acid, 4-[(2R)-2-(acetyloxy)-
4-pentenyl]-3a,4,5,9b-tetrahydro-8-[(2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy]-2,2-
dimethyl-5-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)-, phenylmethyl ester, (3aS,4S,9bS)-
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



CC 31-5 (Alkaloids)

IT	912483-62-6P	912483-77-3P	912628-45-6P	912628-46-7P
	912628-47-8P	912628-50-3P	912628-52-5P	912628-54-7P
	912628-55-8P	912628-58-1P	912628-59-2P	
	912628-61-6DP, resin-bound	912628-61-6P	912628-62-7DP,	
	resin-bound	912628-63-8DP,	resin-bound	912628-65-0DP,
	resin-bound	912628-65-0P	912628-66-1DP,	resin-bound
	912628-67-2DP,	resin-bound	912628-70-7DP,	resin-bound
	912628-70-7P	912628-72-9P	912628-73-0P	912628-74-1P
	912628-75-2P	912628-76-3P	912628-77-4P	912628-78-5P
	912628-79-6P	912628-80-9P	912628-81-0P	912628-82-1P
	912628-83-2P	912628-84-3P	912628-85-4P	912628-86-5P
	912628-87-6P	912628-88-7P	912628-89-8P	912628-90-1P
	912628-91-2P	912628-92-3P	912628-93-4P	912628-94-5P
	912628-95-6P	912628-96-7P	912628-97-8P	912628-98-9P
	912628-99-0P	912629-00-6DP, resin-bound	912629-01-7DP,	
	resin-bound	912629-02-8DP, resin-bound	912629-03-9DP,	

resin-bound 912629-04-0DP, resin-bound 912629-05-1DP,
 resin-bound 912629-12-0DP, resin-bound 912629-18-6DP,
 resin-bound 912629-22-2DP, resin-bound 912629-24-4DP,
 resin-bound 912629-25-5DP, resin-bound
 RI: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (solution- and solid-phase synthesis of tetrahydroquinoline-based
 natural-product-like polycyclic derivs.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 25 THERE ARE 25 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 5 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:269793 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:340792

TITLE: Lithography technique using silicone molds
 INVENTOR(S): Bahadur, Maneesh; Chen, Wei; Albaugh, John;
 Harkness, Brian; Tonge, James

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning Corporation, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006031455	A2	20060323	WO 2005-US31150	20050831
WO 2006031455	A3	20061026		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
EP 1803033	A2	20070704	EP 2005-793402	20050831
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
CN 101019074	A	20070815	CN 2005-80030625	20050831
US 2007269747	A1	20071122	US 2007-659989	20070212
KR 2007052305	A	20070521	KR 2007-705858	20070313

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2004-609425P

P

200409

13

WO 2005-US31150

W

200508

31

AB A method includes the steps of: (A) filling a silicone mold having a patterned surface with a curable (meth)acrylate formulation, (B) curing the curable (meth)acrylate formulation to form a patterned feature, (C) separating the silicone mold and the patterned feature, optionally (D) etching the patterned feature, and optionally (E) repeating steps (A) to (D) reusing the silicone mold. The curable (meth)acrylate formulation contains a fluorofunctional (meth)acrylate, a (meth)acrylate, and a photoinitiator.

IT 204945-35-1

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(lithog. technique using silicone molds)

RN 208995-35-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl-2-[methyl-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



2 { D1-Me }

CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and

Other Reprographic Processes)

IT 75-91-20, 1,1-Dimethylethyl hydroperoxide, reaction product with bis[2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-(octyloxy)-4-piperidinyl] ester 78-08-0, Vinyltriethoxysilane 78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, uses 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, uses 80-62-6, Methyl methacrylate 86-39-5, 2-Chlorothioxanthone 96-05-9, Allyl methacrylate 97-63-2, Ethyl methacrylate 97-86-9, Isobutyl methacrylate 97-88-1, n-Butyl methacrylate 97-90-5, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate 97-99-4 101-43-9, Cyclohexyl methacrylate 105-16-8, Diethylaminoethyl methacrylate 106-63-8, Isobutyl acrylate 106-74-1, 2-Ethoxyethyl acrylate 106-91-2, Glycidyl methacrylate 107-98-2, 1-Methoxy-2-propanol 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, uses 109-16-0, Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate 109-17-1, Tetraethylene glycol dimethacrylate 111-20-6, Decanedioic acid, uses 112-53-8, 1-Dodecanol 119-53-9D, Benzoin, ether 119-61-9, Benzophenone, uses 126-98-7, Methacrylonitrile 142-90-5, Lauryl methacrylate 407-47-6 502-44-3D, Caprolactone, acrylate deriv 585-07-9, tert-Butyl methacrylate 611-73-4 681-84-5, Tetramethoxysilane 688-84-6, 2-Ethylhexyl methacrylate 818-61-1, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate 868-77-9, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate 923-26-2, 2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate 947-19-3, 1-Hydroxycyclohexyl phenyl ketone 989-38-8, Rhodamine 6G 999-61-1, 2-Hydroxypropyl acrylate 1070-70-8, 1,4-Butanediol diacrylate 1189-08-8 1330-61-6, Isodecyl acrylate 1663-39-4, tert-Butyl acrylate 2082-81-7, Butanediol dimethacrylate 2156-97-0, Lauryl acrylate 2223-82-7, Neopentyl glycol diacrylate 2358-84-1, Diethylene glycol dimethacrylate 2370-63-0, 2-Ethoxyethyl methacrylate 2399-48-6, Tetrahydrofurfuryl acrylate

2439-35-2, Dimethyl aminoethyl acrylate 2455-24-5,
Tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate 2461-18-9D,
[(Dodecyloxy)methyl]oxirane, reaction product with
4-[4,6-bis(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl] 2478-10-6,
4-Hydroxybutyl acrylate 2495-25-2, Tridecyl methacrylate
2495-35-4, Benzyl acrylate 2495-37-6, Benzyl methacrylate
2530-83-8, Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane 2530-85-0 2602-34-8
2768-02-7, Vinyltrimethoxysilane 2867-47-2, Dimethyl aminoethyl
methacrylate 3066-71-5, Cyclohexyl acrylate 3076-04-8, Tridecyl
acrylate 3121-61-7, 2-Methoxyethyl acrylate 3290-92-4,
Trimethylol propane trimethacrylate 3524-68-3, Pentaerythritol
triacylate 4074-88-8, Diethylene glycol diacrylate 4491-03-6,
Bisphenol A diacrylate 4813-57-4, Stearyl acrylate 4986-89-4,
Pentaerythritol tetraacylate 5039-78-1 5888-33-5, Isobornyl
acrylate 6606-59-3, 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate 6652-28-4,
Benzoin isopropyl ether 7328-17-8 7473-98-5,
2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one 7534-94-3, Isobornyl
methacrylate 7779-31-9 9016-00-6D, Polydimethylsiloxane,
polyether-modified 13048-33-4, 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate
13402-02-3, Cetyl acrylate 15206-55-0, Methylbenzoyl formate
15625-89-5, Trimethylol propane triacylate 15895-80-4
17831-71-9, Tetraethylene glycol diacrylate 19485-03-1,
1,3-Butylene glycol diacrylate 21142-29-0, 3-
Methacryloxypropyltriethoxysilane 22499-12-3, Benzoin isobutyl
ether 24615-86-7, 2-Carboxyethyl acrylate 24650-42-8,
Benzildimethylketol 25154-39-6, Tetrafluoropropyl acrylate
25721-76-0, Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate 25736-86-1
25736-86-1 25852-49-7, Polypropylene glycol dimethacrylate
26570-48-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate 27458-06-6,
Benzoylbenzoic acid 27905-45-9 28961-43-5 29570-58-9D,
Dipentaerythritol hexaacylate, caprolactone modified 29590-42-9,
Isooctyl acrylate 31621-69-9 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane
32171-39-4 32360-05-7, Stearyl methacrylate 36811-99-1,
2,2'-(2,5-Thiophendiyl)bis(tert-butylbenzoxazole) 38056-88-1
38785-10-3, Trifluoroethyl methacrylate 39420-45-6, Polypropylene
glycol monomethacrylate 39670-09-2 41637-38-1, Bisphenol A
ethoxylate dimethacrylate 41680-37-9D, Dipentaerythritol
hexamethacrylate, caprolactone modified 42594-17-2, Tricyclodecane
dimethanol diacrylate 42978-66-5, Tripropylene glycol diacrylate
48145-04-6, 2-Phenoxyethyl acrylate 51728-26-8 52408-84-1
52408-84-1 53879-54-2 56093-53-9, Pentaerythritol acrylate
57472-68-1, Dipropylene glycol diacrylate 60506-81-2,
Dipentaerythritol pentaacylate 61253-00-7, Octafluoropentyl
methacrylate 64111-89-3, Dipropylene glycol dimethacrylate
64401-02-1 67362-76-9, 2-Butoxyethyl-4-dimethylaminobenzoate
72829-09-5 73507-02-5, Methyl benzoylbenzoate 75577-70-7,
Trimethylolpropane ethoxy triacylate 82799-44-8 83846-85-9,
4-Benzoyl-4'-methylidiphenyl sulfide 84170-74-1 92933-79-4,
Octafluoropentyl acrylate 94108-97-1, Ditrithymolpropane
tetraacylate 119313-12-1 162881-26-7,
Phenylbis(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide 208995-25-1
236422-51-8, Octyl decyl acrylate 880485-38-1 880485-39-2D,
reaction product with [(dodecyloxy)methyl]oxirane
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(lithog. technique using silicone molds)

L35 ANSWER 6 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:23389 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:115027

TITLE: Production of organic glasses containing low

amounts of residual monomers
 INVENTOR(S): Arzhakov, M. S.; Arzhakov, S. A.; D'yachkov, A. I.; D'yachkov, I. A.; Skorobogatova, A. E.; Stoyachenko, I. L.; Chernavin, V. A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia
 SOURCE: Russia, No pp. given
 DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: RUXXE7
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: Russian
 PATENT INFORMATION: 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2243978	C2	20050110	RU 2001-121094	20010730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				RU 2001-121094
				20010730

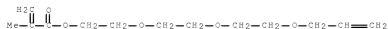
AB A polymer for manufacturing organic glasses is produced by radical polymerization of Me methacrylate or its mixts. with (meth)acrylates or vinyl acetate in the presence of a radical initiator to obtain a polymer-monomer mixture, followed by extrusion with simultaneous depolymn. The radical initiator is a mixture of at least two initiators with different decomposition temps., or an initiator with two different decomposition temps. The method provides polymers containing low amts. of residual monomers (monomer conversions close to 100%). Thus, Me methacrylate was polymerized at 230° in the presence of tert-Bu perbenzoate (0.3) and tert-Bu peroxide (0.1%) to a monomer conversion of 90%, followed by extrusion at 110° with simultaneous depolymn. to a monomer conversion > 99% and a mol. weight of 230,000.

IT 53935-93-VDP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 53935-93-VDP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of organic glasses containing low amts. of residual monomers)

RN 58985-94-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 58985-96-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F265-06
 ICS C08F002-46; C08J003-28; B29C071-00; B29C055-12

CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, polymers 96-05-9DP, Allyl methacrylate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 1025-15-6DP, Triallyl isocyanurate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 2998-04-1DP, Diallyl adipate, Me methacrylate-based polymers 16839-48-8DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 26330-22-3DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 26872-73-1DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 54985-94-7DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers 54985-94-2DP, Me methacrylate-based polymers
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (production of organic glasses containing low amts. of residual monomers)

L35 ANSWER 7 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1041465 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:177537

TITLE: Comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate

AUTHOR(S): Sun, Xiao-Guang; Hou, Jun; Kerr, John B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: EETD, MS 62-203, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA

SOURCE: Electrochimica Acta (2005), 50(5), 1139-1147

CODEN: ELCAAV; ISSN: 0013-4686

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Comb-shaped single ion conductors have been synthesized by (1) sulfonation of small mol. chloroethylene glycols, which, after ion exchange to the Li⁺ salt were then converted to the acrylate by reaction with acryloyl chloride and copolyd. with polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether acrylate (Mn = 454, n = 8) (PAES-co-E3SO3Li); (2) sulfonation of chloride end groups grafted on to prepolymers of polyacrylate ethers (PAES-g-EnSO3Li, n = 2, 3). The highest conductivity at 25 °C of 2.0 × 10⁻⁷ S cm⁻¹ was obtained for the PAES-co-E3SO3Li with a salt concentration of EO/Li = 40. The conductivity of PAES-g-E3SO3Li is lower than that of PAES-co-E3SO3Li at similar salt concns., which is related to the incomplete sulfonation of the grafted polymer that leads to a lower concentration of Li⁺. The addition of 50 weight% of plasticizer, PC/EMC (1/1, volume/volume), to PAES-g-E2SO3Li increases the ambient conductivity by three orders of magnitude, which is due to the increased ion mobility in a micro-liquid environment and an increase concentration of free ions as a result of the higher dielec. constant of the solvent. A sym. Li/Li cell with an electrolyte membrane consisting of 75 weight % PC/EMC (1/1, volume/volume) was cycled at a c.d. of 100 μA cm⁻² at 85 °C. The cycling profile showed no concentration polarization after a break-in period during the first few cycles, which was apparently due to reaction of the solvent at the lithium metal surface that reacted with lithium metal to form a stable SEI layer.

IT 535628-76-7DP, Diethylene glycol allyl ether acrylate-oxirane graft copolymer, methyl ether, reaction products with [3-(2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy)propyl]-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts

RI: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(Comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate)

RN 835628-76-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester, polymer with oxirane, methyl ether, graft (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 67-56-1

CMF C H4 O

H3C-OH

CM 2

CRN 835628-75-6

CMF (C10 H16 O4 . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 286834-16-0

CMF C10 H16 O4



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)

Section cross-reference(s): 52

IT 835628-37-0P 835628-38-1DP, reaction products with allyl ether-containing polyacrylate and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts 835628-39-2DP, reaction products with {3-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts 835628-74-5P, Ethylene oxide-lithium 2-[2-(2-acryloyloxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl sulfonate graft copolymer, methyl ether 835626-76-7DP, Diethylene glycol allyl ether acrylate-oxirane graft copolymer, methyl ether, reaction products with {3-[2-(2-chloroethoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane and sodium sulfonate, ion-exchanged, lithium salts

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP

(Preparation)

(comb-shaped single ion conductors based on polyacrylate ethers and lithium alkyl sulfonate)

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE

IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 8 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:249875 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:272482
 TITLE: Aqueous (meth)acrylate compositions for water-resistant products with good colorant dispersion stability
 INVENTOR(S): Fukada, Akihiko; Awaaji, Toshio; Yoshimune, Soki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004091757	A	20040325	JP 2002-258847	20020904
JP 4052904	B2	20080227	JP 2002-258847	20020904

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Title comps., useful for jet-printing inks, coatings, adhesives, resists, etc., contain acetal- and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing (meth)acrylates and optionally photopolymn. initiators. Thus, a reaction product of 2-vinylxyethoxyethyl methacrylate with tetraethylene glycol was mixed with water, Irgacure 3050 (photopolymn. initiator), and Benzopurpurin 4B (red direct dye) and left for 30 min to show no separation of the dye. The composition was applied on copying paper and UV cured to give a water-resistant coating with no discoloration after 1 min in water.

IT 35361-94-76P, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 2868:4-16-ODP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds.
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (aqueous comps. containing acetal and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing (meth)acrylates for water-resistant inks with good colorant dispersion stability)

RN 58985-94-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 286834-16-0 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F299-00

ICS C08F020-28

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

IT 50-70-4DP, D-Sorbitol, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates 112-60-7DP, Tetraethylene glycol, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing (meth)acrylates 765-12-8DP, Triethylene glycol divinyl ether, reaction products with triethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate 818-61-1DP, 2-Hydroxyethyl acrylate, reaction products with triethylene glycol divinyl ether and tetraethylene glycol 9004-75-5DP, Polyethylene glycol monosuccinate, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates 19812-60-3DP, Tetraethylene glycol monoacrylate, reaction products with triethylene glycol unsatd. ethers 21217-75-4DP, Tetraethylene glycol monomethacrylate, reaction products with triethylene glycol unsatd. ethers 25618-55-7DP, Polyglycerine, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates 50586-59-9DP, Polyethylene glycol trimethylolpropane ether, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates 33381-94-7DP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 76392-22-8DP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 86273-46-3DP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 90736-68-8DP, 4,7,10,13-Tetraoxahexadeca-1,15-diene, reaction products with triethylene glycol mono(meth)acrylate 123831-04-9P 282854-16-8DP, reaction products with polyols or carboxy-containing compds. 673477-34-4DP, reaction products with vinyl ether bond-containing acrylates

RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(aqueous compns. containing acetal and/or hemiacetal ester bond-containing (meth)acrylates for water-resistant inks with good colorant dispersion stability)

L35 ANSWER 9 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:158181 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:357767

TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of network type single ion conductors

AUTHOR(S): Sun, Xiao-Guang; Reeder, Craig L.; Kerr, John B.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA

SOURCE: Macromolecules (2004), 37(6), 2219-2227

CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB New single ion conductors were synthesized by grafting the allyl group-containing lithium salt, lithium bis(allylmalonate)borate (LiBAMB), onto allyl group-containing comb-branch polyacrylate or polymethacrylate ethers by means of hydrosilylation. The highest ambient temperature conductivity of 3.5×10^{-7} S cm⁻¹ was obtained for a polyacrylate ether-based single ion conductor containing eight EO units in the side chain and five EO units in the crosslinking side chain, to which the anion was fixed with a salt

concentration of EO/Li = 20. For polyacrylate ether-based single ion conductors, an increase of chain length in both side chains and crosslinking anion chains favors an increase of ionic conductivity. The addition of 50 weight % EC/DMC (1/1, weight/weight) increased the ionic conductivity by more than 2 orders of magnitude due to both the increase in ionic mobility from the liquid phase and the increase in the concentration of free ions from the high dielec. constant of the solvent. The preliminary Li/Li cycling profiles of dry polyacrylate- and polymethacrylate ether-based single ion conductors are encouraging as almost no concentration polarization or relaxation was observed. The observed increase in cell potential with cycling is apparently due to an increase in the interfacial impedance associated with the SEI layer, and the cell failure is accompanied by the decomposition of the ester bond of the polyacrylate backbone.

IT 681819-01-6P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(monomer; for preparation of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-based
 network-type single ion conductors)

RN 681819-03-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 681819-04-7P 681819-10-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis and characterization of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-
 based network-type single ion conductors)

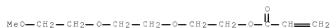
RN 681819-06-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester, polymer
 with 2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl 2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 48067-72-7

CMF C10 H18 O5



CM 2

CRN 7784-80-7

CMF C8 H12 O3



RN 681819-10-3 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24-octaaxapentacos-1-yl ester,
 polymer with 2-[2-(2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-propenoate
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 681819-08-9
 CMF C20 H38 O10

PAGE 1-A

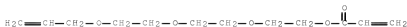


PAGE 1-B



CM 2

CRN 681819-03-4
 CMF C12 H20 O5



CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 52

IT 7784-80-7P, 2-Allyloxyethyl acrylate 16839-48-8P, 2-Allyloxyethyl
 methacrylate 49067-72-7P 51382-35-5P 681819-03-4P
 681819-04-5P

RI: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(monomer; for preparation of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-based
 network-type single ion conductors)

IT 681819-06-7P 681819-07-8P 681819-09-0P
 681819-10-3P 681819-11-4P 681819-12-5P

RI: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis and characterization of polyacrylate-polymethacrylate-
 based network-type single ion conductors)

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE
 FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE
 IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 10 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:842320 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376826

TITLE: Siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers, and ophthalmic lenses from the polymers
 INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Masataka; Yokota, Mitsuru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2001323024	A	20011120	JP 2000-140441	20000512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-140441	20000512

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 135:376826

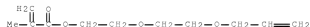
AB XO(CH₂CHRO)m(CH₂)nA (X = group having polymerizable C-C unsatd. bond; R = H, Me; A = siloxanyl; m, n = 2-10), polymers containing the monomers, and ophthalmic lenses made from the polymers are claimed. The lenses such as contact lenses have high O permeability, high water content, and low modulus of elasticity. Contact lenses were manufactured from CH₂CMeCO₂(CH₂CH₂O)₂(CH₂)₃Si(OSiMe₃)₃ (preparation given), N,N-dimethylacrylamide, and triethylene glycol dimethacrylate.

IT 55955-94-7P

RI: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers, and contact lenses therefrom)

RN 58985-94-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08F030-08

ICS A61L027-00; C07F007-08; C08F299-08; G02B001-04; G02C007-04
 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

IT 15075-50-0P, Diethylene glycol monoallyl ether 58985-94-7P
 374534-72-2P 374534-73-3P 374534-74-4P

RI: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);
 RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of siloxanyl-containing monomers, their polymers, and contact lenses therefrom)

L35 ANSWER 11 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780791 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:319624

TITLE: Compositions for three-dimensional printing of solid objects

INVENTOR(S): Bredt, James F.; Clark, Sarah L.; Uy, Evert F.;
Dicolloero, Matthew J.; Anderson, Timothy;
Tarkenian, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Z Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001078969	A2	20011025	WO 2001-US12220	20010413
WO 2001078969	A3	20020530		
W: CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR				
CA 2405539	A1	20011025	CA 2001-2405539	20010413
US 2001050031	A1	20011213	US 2001-835292	20010413
EP 1272334	A2	20030108	EP 2001-927008	20010413
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2003531220	T	20031021	JP 2001-576254	20010413
US 2005197431	A1	20050908	US 2005-68487	20050228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-197118P	P 20000414
			US 2000-197526P	P 20000414
			US 2001-835292	B3 20010413
			WO 2001-US12220	W 20010413
AB	The composition for selectively adhering particulate material to form a solid object in a three-dimensional printer comprises a nonaq. organic compound			
IT	200391-13-1, Di(propylene glycol) allyl ether methacrylate			
RL	TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (compns. for three-dimensional printing of solid objects)			
RN	208995-35-1 HCAPLUS			

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl-2-[methyl-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (Di-Me)

IC ICM B29C067-00
ICS B29C041-00; B41J002-01; C09D011-10
CC 42-11 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses 75-65-0, Isopropanol, uses 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, uses 97-88-1, Butyl methacrylate 106-65-0, Dimethyl succinate 111-55-7, Ethylene glycol diacetate 123-25-1, Diethyl succinate 141-78-6, Ethyl acetate, uses 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 544-17-2, Calcium formate 627-93-0, Dimethyl adipate 1189-08-8, 1,3-Butylene glycol dimethacrylate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1317-61-9, Iron oxide (Fe3O4), uses 1327-44-2, Potassium aluminum silicate 1330-43-4, Sodium tetraborate 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate 1985-51-9, Neopentyl glycol dimethacrylate 6484-52-2, Ammonium nitrate, uses 6606-59-3, 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate 7558-79-4 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 7778-80-5, Potassium sulfate, uses 7783-28-0, Ammonium hydrogen phosphate 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Polyvinyl pyrrolidone 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-56-9, ABS 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate 9080-79-9, Sodium polystyrene sulfonate 10042-91-8 11104-48-6, Calcium aluminate 12125-02-9, Ammonium chloride, uses 13048-33-4, 1,6-Hexanediol diacrylate 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 18023-33-1, Vinyltriisopropoxysilane 25086-89-9, Vinyl acetate-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer 25087-26-7, Polymethacrylic acid 26062-79-3, Polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride 26124-23-2, Vinylpyrrolidone-acrylamide copolymer 31113-94-7, Vinyl methyl ether-vinyl pyrrolidone copolymer 42978-66-5, Tri(propylene glycol) diacrylate 48145-04-6, Ethylene glycol phenyl ether acrylate 54193-36-1, Polymethacrylic acid sodium salt 508905-35-1, Di(propylene glycol) allyl ether methacrylate 367277-91-6, Vinylpyrrolidone-2-ethyl-2-oxazoline copolymer
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(comps. for three-dimensional printing of solid objects)

L35 ANSWER 12 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:600088 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:291215

TITLE: Curable acrylic polysiloxane compositions for flexible weather-resistant coatings

INVENTOR(S): Iga, Nobuo; Oosugi, Koji

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10245488	A	19980914	JP 1997-65402	19970303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-65402	19970303

AB The comps. comprise (a) polysiloxanes bearing 22 SiH groups/mol., (b) alkenyl group-containing acrylic polymers (iodine value 40-100, Mn 1000-100,000), and (c) hydrosilylation catalysts, where the mol. ratio of SiH in (a) to alkenyl in (b) is 0.5-4. Thus, a varnish of 2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate-styrene-methacrylic acid-cyclohexyl methacrylate copolymer (Mn 4100, iodine value 60) was mixed with di-Ph Me H polysiloxane, 2% EtOH solution of chloroplatinic acid, and 2-methyl-3-butyn-2-ol, applied on an Fe sheet, and baked to give clear coatings showing excellent acid resistance, pencil hardness H, and good resistance to xylene rubbing test.

IT 214133-80-90DE, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-81-90DE, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-81-90DE, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-81-90DE, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (curable acrylic polysiloxane coatings with excellent weather resistance and flexibility)

RN 214133-80-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-94-7

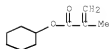
CMF C11 H18 O4



CM 2

CRN 101-43-9

CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 3

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 4

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RN 214133-81-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, cyclohexyl ester, polymer with
ethenylbenzene, ethyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and
2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-94-7

CMF C11 H18 O4



CM 2

CRN 140-88-5

CMF C5 H8 O2

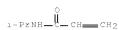


CM 3

CRN 101-43-9

CMF C10 H16 O2

CMF C6 H11 N O



CM 3

CRN 140-88-5

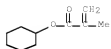
CMF C5 H8 O2



CM 4

CRN 101-43-9

CMF C10 H16 O2



CM 5

CRN 100-42-5

CMF C8 H8



CM 6

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



IC ICM C08L083-05

ICS C08G081-02; C08L029-10; C08L033-06; C08L033-14; C09D129-10;

C09D133-06; C09D133-14; C09D183-05
 CC 42-7 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 IT 155904-19-1DP, Diphenylsilanediol-methylsilanediol copolymer,
 trimethylsilyl-terminated, reaction products with alkenyl-containing
 acrylic polymers 214133-64-9DP, 2-Allyloxyethyl
 methacrylate-cyclohexyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene
 copolymer, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-65-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-66-1DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-67-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-69-4DP, 2-Allyloxyethyl acrylate-cyclohexyl
 methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene copolymer, reaction
 products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-70-7DP, reaction
 products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-71-8DP, reaction
 products with hydrogen polysiloxanes 214133-72-9DP, reaction
 products with di-Ph Me H polysiloxane 214133-74-1DP, Cyclohexyl
 methacrylate-9-decenyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate-styrene
 copolymer, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-75-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-76-3DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-79-6DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-80-9DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-81-0DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-85-2DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 214133-86-3DP, reaction products with hydrogen polysiloxanes
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical
 or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (curable acrylic polysiloxane coatings with excellent weather
 resistance and flexibility)

L35 ANSWER 13 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:397820 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:68138
 TITLE: Preparation of alkoxylated glycidyl
 (meth)acrylates
 INVENTOR(S): Fan, Mingxin; Cseka, Gary W.; Horgan, James;
 Hazell, Thomas W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sartomer Co., USA
 SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5763629	A	19980609	US 1996-772979	199612 23
WO 9828287	A1	19980702	WO 1997-EP7283	199712 22
W: CA, CN, JP, KR, MX, PL, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 946535	A1	19991006	EP 1997-954468	199712 22

R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-772979

A

199612

23

WO 1997-EP7283

W

199712

22

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:68138

AB Alkoxyated glycidyl (meth)acrylates are prepared by epoxidizing alkoxyated allyl (meth)acrylates with H₂O₂ in the presence of (a) tungstic acid or its metal salts, (b) phosphoric acid or its metal salts, and (c) 2l phase transfer catalyst. Thus, 100.0 g propoxyated allyl methacrylate prepared from propoxyated allyl alc. and methacrylic acid, was mixed with 2.7 g MeN[(CH₂)₇CH₃]₃ PO₄[WO(O₂)₂]₄ in 100 g toluene, and 50 mL H₂O₂ (30%) was added into the mixture in 30 min at 60° and reacted for 22.0 h to yield a epoxide at conversion 85%.

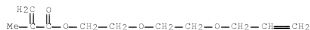
IT 208995-35-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of alkoxyated glycidyl (meth)acrylates)

RN 208995-35-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl-2-[methyl-2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



2 { D1-Me }

IC ICM C07D301-12

INCL 549531000

CC 35-2 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 208995-34-0P C04G03-35-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of alkoxyated glycidyl (meth)acrylates)

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L35 ANSWER 14 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:737303 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:113219

TITLE: Silicon-modified acrylic copolymer and adhesive

INVENTOR(S): Hosoi, Yasuhiro; Iwamoto, Osamu; Himeno, Masataka

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tokuyama Corp., Japan

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 64 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

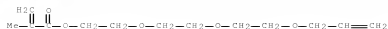
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 632060	A2	19950104	EP 1994-304825	19940701
EP 632060	A3	19950125		
EP 632060	B1	19981014		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 07070246	A	19950314	JP 1994-67362	19940405
JP 3105733	B2	20001106		
JP 07076611	A	19950320	JP 1994-91902	19940428
JP 3107702	B2	20001113		
US 5476912	A	19951219	US 1994-268321	19940630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-164640	A 19930702
			JP 1993-175176	A 19930715
			JP 1994-67362	A 19940405
			JP 1994-91902	A 19940428

AB A silicone-modified acrylic copolymer having a weight-average mol. weight (Mw) 5000-1,000,000, comprising (a) acrylate structural unit having an C<13-alkyl group or an aryl group having 6-14 C atoms; (b) a siloxane modified acrylate unit where siloxane is covalently bound through A which is a divalent organic group having 2-20 C atoms which may optionally comprise an ether bond or an ester bond in the main chain; optionally (c) acrylate structural unit having an ethylenically unsatd. hydrocarbon group of 2-20 C atoms which may optionally comprise an ether bond or an ester in the main chain with a:b:c (10-99.9):(90-0.1):(0-89.9). An adhesive was prepared from the graft polymer (Mw 160,000) of Me3SiO(Me2SiO)10(MeHSiO)10(MePhSiO)10S iMe3 27.9, catalyst 0.33, and ally methacrylate-Me methacrylate copolymer 5 g, dissolved in CH2Cl2, applied on acrylic plate, and bonded with a silicone paste, showing adhesion (to acrylic plate even after 3 min warm water soaking) >20 Kg/cm2.

IT 53935-96-90P, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and adhesion properties of)

RN 58985-96-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

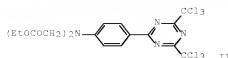


IC ICM C08F008-42
ICS C08G081-02
CC 35-9 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63
IT 80-62-6DP, Methyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 96-05-9DP, Allyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 96-33-3DP, Methyl acrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 999-55-3DP, Allyl acrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2210-28-8DP, Propyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2495-25-2DP, Tridecyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 2495-37-6DP, Benzyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 4245-37-8DP, Vinyl methacrylate, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 13533-08-9DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 58935-96-9DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane 110083-27-7DP, graft polymer with SiH group-containing siloxane
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (preparation and adhesion properties of)

L35 ANSWER 15 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:196399 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:196399
TITLE: Waterless presensitized lithographic plate with photosensitive layer containing allyloxyethyl acrylate copolymer
INVENTOR(S): Azuma, Tatsuji; Kawamura, Koichi; Kita, Nobuyuki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 0226248	A	19900907	JP 1989-46955	19890228
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1989-46955	19890228

GI



- AB The title plate comprises a substrate coated with a photosensitive layer containing (1) a copolymer having 230 mol% structural unit $\text{CH}_2\text{CR}(\text{CO}_2[\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{R})\text{O}]_n\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ (I; R, R1 = H, Me; n = 1-15); (2) a monomer or oligomer having 21 photopolymerizable ethylenic double bond; and (3) a photopolymerization initiator, and a silicone rubber layer. The plate provides high-quality images and shows good printing durability. Thus, an Al plate with a primer layer was coated with a composition containing 2-methacryloxyethylhydrogen succinate-I (R = Me, R1 = H, n = 1) copolymer, $[\text{CH}_2\text{CMeCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{I}]_2\text{CHOH}$, and II, and with a silicone rubber layer to give a presensitized lithog. plate.
- IT 133411-78-6, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-triethyleneglycol monomethacrylate copolymer sodium salt
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (lithog. plate photosensitive layer using)
- RN 133411-78-6 HCAPLUS
- CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with 2-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-(2-propenyloxy)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, sodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 133411-77-5

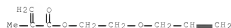
CMF (C10 H18 O5 . C9 H14 O3 . C4 H6 O2)x

CCI PMS

CM 2

CRN 16839-48-8

CMF C9 H14 O3



CM 3

CRN 2351-42-0

CMF C10 H18 O5



CM 4

CRN 79-41-4

CMF C4 H6 O2



IC ICM G03F007-00
ICS G03F007-038
CC 74-6 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
IT 26570-48-9 86829-42-7 133394-54-4, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-2-methacryloxyethylhydrogen succinate copolymer
133394-55-5, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid copolymer
133394-56-6, 2-Acryloxyethylhydrogen succinate-2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate-2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate copolymer
133412-78-6, 2-Allyloxyethyl methacrylate-methacrylic acid-triethyleneglycol monomethacrylate copolymer sodium salt
133536-76-2
RL: USES (Uses)
(lithog. plate photosensitive layer using)

L35 ANSWER 16 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS ON STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:152251 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:152251
TITLE: Urethane (meth)acrylates for coating materials
INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 15 pp.
CODEN: JKKXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

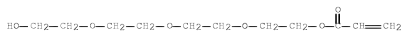
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62230762	A	19871009	JP 1986-70883	198603 31
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-70883	198603 31

AB Urethane (meth)acrylates are prepared by reacting hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylates with (un)substituted alkenyl glycidyl ethers and optionally other cyclic compds. and treating with other hydroxy compds. and polyisocyanates. Thus, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate was treated with allyl glycidyl ether at ratio 1:3 to give $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{H}$, treated with 2,4-toluene diisocyanate to give a urethane acrylate, treated with 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, mixed with pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropionate) and Irgacure 651, coated on steel, and irradiated with a high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 5H.
IT 112861-67-4P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with polyisocyanates)

RN 112861-63-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



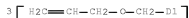
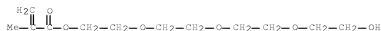
2 (D1-Me)

IT 112861-61-7 112861-62-8P

RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)

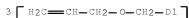
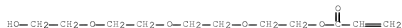
RN 112861-61-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy)[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-62-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy)[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C07C125-06

ICS C08G018-67

ICA C08F299-06

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 55

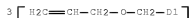
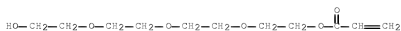
IT 112861-61-9P

RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with polyisocyanates)
 IT 112861-61-7P 1138CI-62-8P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)
 L35 ANSWER 17 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:96319 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:96319
 TITLE: Light-curable polyene-polythiol coating
 materials
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62241925	A	19871022	JP 1986-84328	198604 14
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-84328	198604 14

AB Coating materials contain compds. having ≥ 2 SH groups/mol. and alkenyl group-containing urethane (meth)acrylates. The reaction of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate with allyl glycidyl ether gave
 $\text{CH}_2\text{C}(\text{Me})\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}[\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{H}$ which was treated with 2,4-TDI to give a urethane methacrylate, mixed (60 parts) with 40 parts pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropionate), coated on steel, and irradiated with high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 5 H.
 IT 112861-C2-9P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)
 RN 112861-62-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

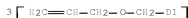
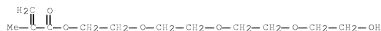


IT 112861-61-7P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP

(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate and trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

RN 112861-61-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy)[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

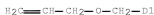
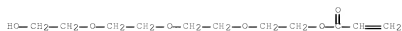


IT 112861-61-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

RN 112861-63-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



2 (D1-Me)

IC ICM C08G075-04

CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 55

IT 112861-62-3P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate)

IT 112861-63-7P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with toluene diisocyanate and trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

IT 112861-63-9P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
(Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(manufacture and reaction of, with trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate)

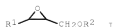
L35 ANSWER 18 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:96318 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:96318
 TITLE: Light curable polyene-polythiol coating materials
 INVENTOR(S): Fukuchi, Shuzo; Yamaguchi, Shigeru
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: CODEN: JKXXXAF
 LANGUAGE: Patent
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1 Japanese
 PATENT INFORMATION:

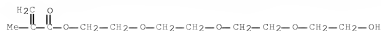
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62241924	A	19871022	JP 1986-84327	19860414
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1986-84327	19860414

GI

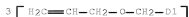
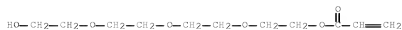


AB Coating materials contain compds. having ≥ 2 SH groups/mol. in alkenyl group-containing (meth)acrylates $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{R})\text{CO}_2\text{Z}$ (R = H or Me, Z = C2-8 divalent organic groups, A = ring-opened groups of alkenyl glycidyl ethers I, B = ring-opened groups of cyclic compds. except I, 1 = 1-20, m = 0 or 1-20, the arrangement of A and B being arbitrary), and $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ or C_{20} (halo substituted) hydrocarbyl groups and $\text{R}_2 = \text{C}_{20}$ alkenyl groups in I. The reaction of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate with allyl glycidyl ether with 98.1% $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}[(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)\text{O})_3\text{H}]$ which (56 parts) was mixed with 44 parts pentaerythritol tetra(3-mercaptopropenoate), coated on steel, and irradiated with high-pressure Hg lamp to form a coating having pencil hardness 3 H.

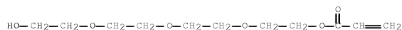
IT 112861-61-7P 112861-62-8P 112861-63-9P
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and photochem. polymerization of, with polydiols, for coatings)
 RN 112861-61-7 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-62-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxy[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy)[(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 112861-63-9 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-hydroxymethylethoxy)methylethoxy][(2-propenyloxy)methyl]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM C08G075-04
 CC 42-10 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 55
 IT 113561-C1-7P 112861-62-8P 112861-63-9P
 RI: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP
 (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (manufacture and photochem. polymerization of, with polydiols, for coatings)

L35 ANSWER 19 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:412173 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:12173
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:2033a, 2036a
 TITLE: Curable resin compositions for dental use
 INVENTOR(S): Sakashita, Takeshi; Nakano, Takayuki
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsui Petrochemical Industries, Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

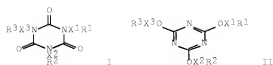
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

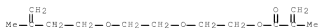
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 61036204	A	19860220	JP 1984-155621	19840727
JP 03078841	B	19911217	JP 1984-155621	

GT



AB	Curable resin compns. for dental use comprise (1) poly(methacryloyloxyalkyl(isocyanurate I or II (R1-R3 = H, alkyl, acryloyl, methacryloyl; X1-X3 = oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene), (2) vinyl compds., and (3) a polymerization initiator. Thus, bis(methacryloyloxyethyl)(hydroxyethyl)isocyanurate (1 g), a vinyl compound (1 g), camphorquinone (6 mg), Me N,N-dimethylanthranilate (6 mg), and powdered silica (2 g) were mixed to form a paste, which was irradiated with visible light (350-700 nm) for 30 s. The Brinell hardness was 70 and the bending strength was 1150 kg/cm ² .
IT	102770-35-4 RL: B10L (Biological study) (dental composites or cements containing)
RN	102770-35-4 HCAPLUS
CN	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(3-methyl-3-butenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI). (CA INDEX NAME)



IC ICM A61K006-08
ICA C08F220-40; C08F226-06
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 109-16-0 1565-94-2 3077-12-1 35838-12-1 56745-15-4
82508-13-2 102770-13-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dental composites or cements containing)

L35 ANSWER 20 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:542411 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:142411
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:22829a,22832a
 TITLE: Synthesis of polymers containing crown lactone units via cyclopolymerization in the presence of alkylaluminum chlorides
 AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Taniguchi, Yasuyuki; Takada, Yoshiyuki
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan
 SOURCE: Makromolekulare Chemie, Rapid Communications (1985), 6(3), 155-61
 CODEN: MCRCD4; ISSN: 0173-2803
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Polymerization of the acrylates $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_y\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ($x = 1-3$, $y = 1-2$) or $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ($x = 2-5$) by Al chloroalkyls gave cyclopolymers containing crown ether lactone units. $\text{Et}_3\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_3$ and EtAlCl_2 were more effective than EtAlCl , but often gave insol. polymers. The polymers were faster than radical cyclopolymer. In the extraction of alkali metal picrates the cation binding ability of the crown ether lactone derivative polymers decreased in the order: benzo-21-crown > benzo-24-crown-7 benzo-23-crown-6 > benzo-18-crown-5 > benzo-20-crown-5 > benzo-15-crown-4, benzo-14-crown-3, benzo-17-crown-4. For other crown ether polymers, stability was also greatest for rings containing 6 O atoms.

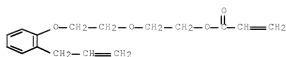
IT 77504-04-2p 77504-06-4p 77504-08-4p
 96387-33-5p 96387-35-8p 96387-37-0p
 96387-39-2p
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (crown ether lactone-containing, preparation and metal binding capacity of)

RN 77504-04-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-03-1

CMF C16 H20 O4

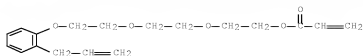


RN 77504-06-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-05-3

CMF C18 H24 O5

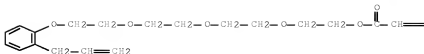


RN 77504-08-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-07-5
 CMF C20 H28 O6

PAGE 1-A



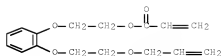
PAGE 1-B

=CH2

RN 96387-33-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-32-5
 CMF C16 H20 O5

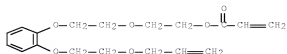


RN 96387-35-8 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-34-7

CMF C18 H24 O6



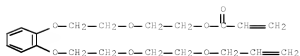
RN 96387-37-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-36-9

CMF C20 H28 O7



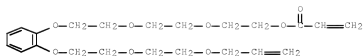
RN 96387-39-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 96387-38-1

CMF C22 H32 O8



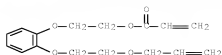
IT 96387-32-3P 96387-36-7P 96587-56-9E

96387-32-1E

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

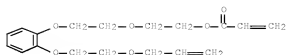
RN 96387-32-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



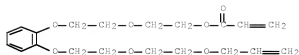
RN 96387-34-7 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



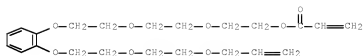
RN 96387-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 96387-38-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

IT 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4E 77504-08-6P

96387-34-6P 96387-36-9P 96387-37-0P

96387-38-1P 96387-41-6P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(crown ether lactone-containing, preparation and metal binding capacity of)

IT 96387-32-5P 96387-34-7P 96387-36-9P

96387-38-1P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 21 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:43883 HCAPLUS [Full-text](#)
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:38883
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 101:6095a,6098a

TITLE: Studies on cyclopolymerization in the presence
of alkylaluminum chlorides. VII.
Cyclopolymerizations of acrylates and
methacrylates containing oligooxyethylene units
in the 11-20-membered-ring region

AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Iiyama,
Takashi; Takada, Yoshiyuki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, 060, Japan

SOURCE: Polymer Journal (Tokyo, Japan) (1984), 16(2),
145-50

CODEN: POLJ88; ISSN: 0032-3896

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB An investigation of cyclopolymerization in the presence of alkylaluminum chlorides was extended to 2-[2-(o-allylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethyl acrylate [77504-03-1] and higher homologs containing oligooxyethylene units capable of forming 14-, 17- and 20-membered rings, resp. Although the effect of alkylaluminum chlorides was gradually reduced with increasing ring size, it was remarkable in the formation of 14-membered rings for methacrylates and even the 20-membered rings for acrylates. When combined with previous results for the analogs containing oligomethylene units, the present data showed that oxyethylene groups had favorable effects on cyclopolymerization. A plot of the extent of cyclization against ring size showed that monomers containing oligooxyethylene units had a greater cyclization tendency than those containing oligomethylene units. Plotting the log of the rate constants for linear propagation and cyclization against ring size gave a straight line in the ring-size range from 11 to 20 for acrylates.

IT 77504-03-1P 77504-03-3E 77504-07-5P

60893-60-EP 10683-61-7P 90863-62-8P

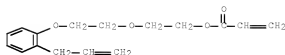
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);

RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and properties and cyclopolymerization of)

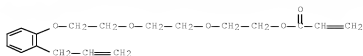
RN 77504-03-1 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-05-3 HCAPLUS

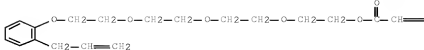
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl
ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-07-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

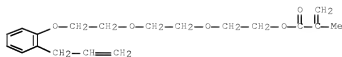


PAGE 1-B

=CH2

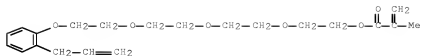
RN 90883-60-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 90883-61-7 HCAPLUS

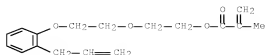
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 90883-62-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-[2-(2-

propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 35-3 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 67

IT 77504-03-1P 77504-05-3E 77504-07-5P

90883-60-6P 90883-61-7P 90883-62-8P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation);

React (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and properties and cyclopolymer. of)

L35 ANSWER 22 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STM

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:85273 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:85273

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:12917a,12920a

TITLE: Diethylene glycol methacrylate allyl ether.

INVENTOR(S): Voronina, T. A.; Fomina, N. V.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USSR

SOURCE: U.S.S.R. From: Otkrytiya, Izobret., Prom.

Obraztsy, *Tovarnye Znaki* 1983, (38), 85.

CODEN: URXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

DOCUMENT TITLE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
SU 1047999	A1	19831015	SU 1982-3435735	19820511
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			SU 1982-3435735	19820511

AB Title substance: a prepared from diethylene glycol and allyl bromide by treating the resulting monoallyl ether of diethylene glycol with methacrylic chloride in the presence of a catalyst at 0-(-5)°. The procedure is simplified and the yield is increased by condensing diethylene glycol with allyl bromide at 90-140° in the presence of metallic Cu in a polar solvent consisting of DMF or DMSO with subsequent cooling of the reaction material containing the monoallyl ether of diethylene glycol up to 0-(-5)° and addition of methacrylic chloride.

IT 58385-84-78

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of)

RN 58985-94-7 HCAPLUS

2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl ester
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



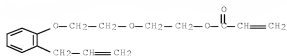
IC C07C069-587; C07C069-54
 CC 23-17 (Aliphatic Compounds)
 IT 3638-44-3P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 23 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:175657 HCAPLUS Full-text
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:175657
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 94:28725a, 28728a
 TITLE: Effect of alkylaluminum chlorides on the
 cyclopolymerization of unconjugated dienes
 AUTHOR(S): Yokota, Kazuaki; Kakuchi, Toyoji; Takada,
 Yoshiyuki
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Eng., Hokkaido Univ., Sapporo, Japan
 SOURCE: Hokkaido Daigaku Kogakubu Kenkyu Hokoku (1980),
 (102), 45-54
 CODEN: HDKKA; ISSN: 0385-602X
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 GI



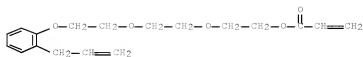
III

AB Unconjugated dienes such as ω -(2-allylphenoxy)alkyl acrylates [$\text{o-CH}_2\text{:CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{O}_2\text{CCH:CH}_2$, $n = 1, 2, 3, 5$] (I), and ω -(2-allylphenyl)oligooxyethylene acrylates [$\text{o-CH}_2\text{:CHCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{O}_2\text{CCH:CH}_2$, $n = 0, 2, 3, 4$] (II) were polymerized in the presence of AlEt_2Cl [96-10-6], $\text{AlEt}_1.5\text{Cl}_{1.5}$ [12075-68-2], and AlEtCl_2 [563-43-9] to give polymers containing 7-20 membered rings [III, $\text{R} = \text{O(CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_n$ or $\text{(OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{)}_n$]. The catalysts increased the reaction rate and the extent of cyclization in the case of I ($n = 1, 2, 3$) or II ($n = 0, 2, 3$) but for making larger rings, they were not effective. Copolym. studies with 4-chlorostyrene [1073-67-2] suggested that the catalysts interact with both the double bonds in the same monomer mol.
 IT 17504-03-1 17504-05-3 17504-07-5
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (cyclopolymer. of, in presence of ethylaluminum chlorides,
 mechanism of)
 RN 17504-03-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



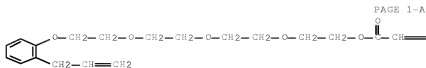
RN 77504-05-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 77504-07-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B

=CH2

IT 77504-04-1P 77504-05-4P 77504-08-6P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

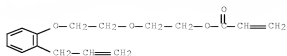
RN 77504-04-2 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-03-1

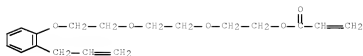
CMF C16 H20 O4



RN 77504-06-4 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

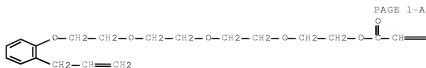
CRN 77504-05-3
 CMF C18 H24 O5



RN 77504-08-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-[2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl)phenoxy]ethoxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 77504-07-5
 CMF C20 H28 O6



PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B

=CH2

CC 35-4 (Synthetic High Polymers)
 IT 14925-75-8 61632-59-5 61632-60-8 77504-03-1
 77504-05-3 77504-07-5 77504-09-7 77505-38-5
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (cyclopolymer of, in presence of ethylaluminum chlorides,
 mechanism of)
 IT 27101-85-5P 77504-04-2P 77504-06-4P

77504-9-3P 77504-10-0P 77504-11-1P 77504-12-2P

77538-73-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 24 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:169022 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 90:26851a, 26854a

TITLE: Synthesis of esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids containing allyl groups

AUTHOR(S): Beshenova, E. P.; Etlis, V. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Osnovnoi Organicheski Sintez i Neftekhimiya (1977), 8, 57-9

CODEN: OOSNDC; ISSN: 0321-2386

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 90:169022

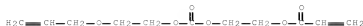
AB The syntheses are described of 8 title compds. $\text{CH}_2\text{CRCO}_2\text{ZCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2$ [R = H, Me; Z = $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)\text{CO}_2$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}:\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_2\text{O}$] from acrylic and methacrylic acids, their derivs., and derivs. of allyl alc.

IT 6997.6-68-9P 69956-67-0P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 69936-66-9 HCAPLUS

2-Propenoic acid, 2-[[[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]carbonyl]oxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 69936-67-0 HCAPLUS

2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[[[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]carbonyl]oxy]ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



CC 35-2 (Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 23

IT 22214-16-0P 22214-17-1P 64916-66-9P 63436-67-0P

69936-68-1P 69936-69-2P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

L35 ANSWER 25 OF 26 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:151442 HCAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:151442

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 84:24621a, 24624a

TITLE: Crosslinked hydrogel copolymer material

INVENTOR(S) : Howes, John G. B.; Da Costa, Nicholas M.;
Selway, Rupert A.; Potter, William D.

11/1/2008

10/588,210

55

Deleted: 3/6/2008

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Smith and Nephew Research Ltd., UK
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DK 2529639	A1	19760122	DE 1975-2529639	19750703
DE 2529639	C2	19850725		
GB 1494641	A	19771207	GB 1974-29757	19740704
ZA 7504036	A	19760526	ZA 1975-4036	19750624
US 4036814	A	19770719	US 1975-590037	19750625
NO 7502351	A	19760106	NO 1975-2351	19750630
NO 144888	B	19810824		
NO 144888	C	19811202		
DK 7503006	A	19760105	DK 1975-3006	19750703
NL 7507914	A	19760106	NL 1975-7914	19750703
FR 2277110	A1	19760130	FR 1975-20881	19750703
FR 2277110	B1	19801003		
AU 7582722	A	19770106	AU 1975-82722	19750703
CH 603708	A5	19780831	CH 1975-8688	19750703
CS 194231	B2	19791130	CS 1975-4749	19750703
BE 831047	A1	19760105	BE 1975-158027	19750704
FI 7501961	A	19760105	FI 1975-1961	19750704
FI 59114	B	19810227		
FI 59114	C	19810610		
SE 7507693	A	19760105	SE 1975-7693	19750704
SE 407416	C	19790705		

3/11/2008

10/588,210

56

Deleted: 3/6/2008

SE 407416	B	19790326		
JP 51030750	A	19760316	JP 1975-82013	19750704
JP 58045689	B	19831012		
BR 7504239	A	19760706	BR 1975-5429	19750704
DD 123396	A5	19761212	DD 1975-187112	19750704
CA 1037196	A1	19780822	CA 1975-230799	19750704
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			GB 1974-29757	A 19740704
			GB 1975-17586	A 19750428

AB Phenylethyl methacrylate (I), benzyl methacrylate, phenoxyethyl methacrylate, β -naphthyl methacrylate, or a similar methacrylate was copolymd. with vinylpyrrolidone (II) and with allyl methacrylate (III), 3-allyloxy-2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate, 2-allyloxyethyl methacrylate, or a similar crosslinking monomer to prepare crosslinked hydrogel copolymers which absorbed 65-85% of a physiol. salt solution and were especially useful for the manufacture of contact lenses. Thus, a mixture of I 6.4, II 33.6, III 0.27, and AIBN 0.12 g were heated 24 hr at 45-55° and 1-10 hr at 110° to prepare a copolymer [58985-09-7].

IT 58485-94-4 58485-97-0 58985-98-1
58985-99-1 58986-00-8 58986-01-9
58986-02-7 58986-04-2 58986-03-3
58986-07-3 58986-08-4

RL: USES (Uses)
(hydrogels)

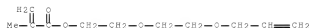
RN 58985-95-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-94-7

CMF C11 H18 O4



CM 2

CRN 3683-12-3

CMF C12 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58985-97-0 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenylethyl ester, polymer with
1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
propenyl)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9

CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 3693-12-3

CMF C12 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58985-98-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[(2-
 propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2
 CRN 2495-37-6
 CMF C11 H12 O2

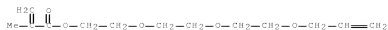


CM 3
 CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58985-99-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, phenyl ester, polymer with
 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[(2-
 propenyl)oxy]ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 58985-96-9

CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 2177-70-0

CMF C10 H10 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58986-00-8 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-phenoxyethyl ester, polymer with
1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9

CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 10595-06-9

CMF C12 H14 O3



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



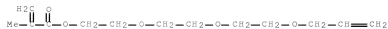
RN 58986-01-9 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-methoxyphenyl ester, polymer with
1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-propenyl-
oxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9

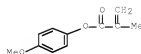
CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 10430-85-0

CMF C11 H12 O3



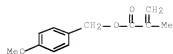
CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58986-03-1 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (4-methoxyphenyl)methyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 58986-02-0
 CMF C12 H14 O3



CM 2
 CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 3
 CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O



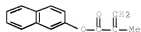
RN 58986-04-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-naphthalenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 10475-46-4
CMF C14 H12 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

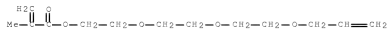


RN 58986-05-3 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-(2-propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

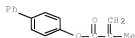
CM 1

CRN 58985-96-9
CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2

CRN 46904-74-9
CMF C16 H14 O2



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

CMF C6 H9 N O



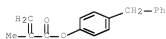
RN 58986-07-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-(phenylmethyl)phenyl ester, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-(2-propenyl)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 58986-06-4

CMF C17 H16 O2



CM 2

CRN 58985-96-9

CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 3

CRN 88-12-0

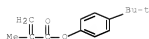
CMF C6 H9 N O



RN 58986-08-6 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 4-((1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl ester,
 polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone and 2-[2-[2-(2-
 propenyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 58985-96-9
 CMF C13 H22 O5



CM 2
 CRN 13101-33-2
 CMF C14 H18 O2



CM 3
 CRN 88-12-0
 CMF C6 H9 N O



IC C08F; G02C
 CC 36-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 63
 IT 58985-90-3 58985-91-4 58985-92-5 58985-93-6 58985-94-7
 58985-97-0 58985-98-1 58985-99-2
 58986-00-3 58986-01-3 58986-02-1
 58986-04-2 58986-05-3 58986-07-5
 58986-08-6 58986-09-7



CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
 IT 15075-50-0, Ethanol, 2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]- 26150-05-0, Ethanol,
 2-[2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]- 44605-74-5, Carbonic acid, allyl
 ester 53935-94-7, Ethanol, 2-[2-(allyloxy)ethoxy]-,
 methacrylate 53935-96-5, Ethanol, 2-[2-[2-
 (allyloxy)ethoxy]ethoxy]-, methacrylate 38865-95-6,
 3,6,9-Trioxadodec-11-en-1-ol, methacrylate
 (polymerization of)

=>